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out behind, leaving the spider to ride in the angle of the two pencils, or 12, as it sometimes happens, of three, which diverge widely at the upper free ends; 13. The feet seem to be united by delicate filaments, which would serve to increase the buoyancy of the balloon; 14. The spider now is carried forward by the wind, riding for long distances in an open space, and often borne high upward upon ascending currents; 15. Its anchorage appears at times to be in its own volition, by drawing in with the claws the forward pencil and gathering it in a white roll within the mandibles; but, 16, most frequently the balloonist is stopped by striking against some elevated object or by the subsidence of the breeze; 17. A bright, warm day in October is commonly chosen for the ascent; and, 18, judging from the presence of a number of dry moults upon many posts, apparently of the same species of spider observed in flight, the animals had recently cast their skins. Of the above points, Nos. 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 in part, 12, 14 in part, 15 in part, and 18 are those which were determined by the last observation.

The object of this interesting habit seems to be the distribution of species.

Simian Characters in Negro Brains.—Dr. A. J. PARKER remarked that in a previous communication on the convolutions of the negro brain he had pointed out in one negro brain out of thirteen (then examined) the existence of an internal inferior pli de passage, which was as well developed as in any of the Simiadæ. In that brain the convolution measured a quarter of an inch in width, and completely separated the parieto-occipital or internal perpendicular fissure from the calcarine, so that this region presented the same appearance as it does in the Simians. This convolution is uniformly present in the brain of all the Simiadæ thus far described, except in *Ateles paniscus*, Huxley, and *Hylobates*, Bischoff. It had not been found in a fully developed condition in man before, and the absence of this small bridging convolution had been regarded by some anatomists as a distinguishing peculiarity of the human as compared with the anthropoid brain. Since then he had found this convolution present in another adult female negro brain. It was fully developed up to the surface, presented a superficial width of an eighth of an inch, and completely separated the parieto-occipital from the calcarine fissure. This convolution was, therefore, present in two cases out of thirty-three negro brains examined.

Turner describes (Edinburgh Medical Journal, 1866) a brain in which the fissure of Rolando joined the fissure of Sylvius completely, the small bridging convolution which usually separates them being completely absent. Pansch states that sometimes there is a superficial connection between these two fissures. Ecker says he has never met with such an instance. Dr. Parker had observed in one instance in the brain of an adult male negro the complete connection of these two fissures, no trace of a bridging or separating convolution being present.

OCTOBER 15.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Fifty-four persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

"Descriptions of Ichneumonidæ chiefly from the Pacific Slope of the United States and British North America." By E. T. Cresson.

"The Solar Corona." By Jacob Ennis.

Notice of a Tetrarhynchus.—Prof. LEIDY stated that in the *Remora*, or Sucker, from our coast, presented this evening by Mr. Holbrook, he had found a curious parasite. This was inclosed in a compressed oval cyst, pearly white, thick-walled, and about half an inch long, tightly adherent to the intestine of the fish. The cyst contained a flask-shaped, translucent whitish sac, which was feebly contractile, and furnished at the narrow end with two minute papillæ, which were slowly protruded and retracted. Within this sac-worm, coiled up about the centre, was an opaque white worm or scolex, which proved to be a *Tetrarhynchus*. Removed and extended it measured 7 lines long, and was divisible about equally into a broad anterior body portion, and a posterior narrow tail-like portion. The head was formed of a pair of obcordate bothria inclined from each other. Four long tortuous proboscides extended through the body and projected from the head. The projecting portions were successively elongated and shortened by eversion and inversion, and were armed with recurved hooks. The hooks extended within half the length of the proboscides, and as they were everted and inverted appeared like the streaming of liquid through narrow tubes. The tortuous proboscides at the bottom were continuous with as many elliptical pedestals placed at the back part of the body. The tail, about half the width of the body, was not segmented, but exhibited a disposition to assume this condition. The end was slightly tapering, and occupied by a bell-shaped sinus opening externally and alternately contracting and expanding. The interior of the sinus was lined, and its mouth thickly furnished with non-vibratile cilia. The species appeared to be undescribed, and was named *Tetrarhynchus tenuicaudatus.*